

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The first objective of this study is identifying and investigating the correlation between reading comprehension and reading strategy used by second grade students at SMPN 12 Pekanbaru. The design of this research is quantitative method. This research consist of two variables, namely students' reading strategy as the independent variable (symbolized by X) and students' reading comprehension as the dependent variable (symbolized by Y).

Figure 3.1 Variable X and Variable Y



1.2 Location and Time of the Research

This research conducted at SMPN 12 Pekanbaru, Riau on July 17th, 2017.

1.3 Population and Sample of the Research

3.3.1 Population

According to Marlina. H (2016) Population is a whole body of research into a generalization. If research using more than one population, then each population the tagline in the outlines. The population of this research is the second year students at SMP N 12 Pekanbaru in academic year 2016 – 2017 which consists of eighth classes which has the same capability. The total population in this research consist of 296 students.

Table 3.3.1 Population of the second year students of SMPN 12 Pekanbaru.

Class	Total of Students
VIII/1	37
VIII/2	37
VIII/3	37
VIII/4	37
VIII/5	37
VIII/6	37
VIII/7	37
VIII/8	37
Total Population	296

3.3.2 Sample

Because of the limited time and cost, purposive sampling was used in taking the sample. Purposive sampling means the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population had an equal and independent chance of being selected for the sample.

According to Marlina. H (2016) sample is a part or a representation of population as a unit of analysis that meets the criteria of inclusion-exclusion. A research can be generalized in a population in a large enough sample to answer questions research. In taking sample, the researcher used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling techniques choosen by the researcher because particular consideration, such as costs, limited times, power, etc. In this research, the researcher choose VIII/5 class as the sample of the research with the total students 37 participants.

1.4 Instruments of the Research.

The researcher need instrument to collect data. The researcher uses two ways to collect data.

1.4.1 Variable X

The researcher give a reading strategy questionnaire to students. The questionnaire employed in this research consists of 28 items, 25 of which were taken from Oxford et al (2004) and the other 3 were suggested by Sheorey and Mokhtari (2001). The scale of the questionnaire from 1-5 (1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Occasionally,

4=Frequently, 5=Always.). The 28 items were categorized into three groups: metacognitive strategies, cognitive strategies and support strategies.



Table 3.4.1 Blue Print of the Reading Strategy test

no	Indicator	Number of Items
1	Metacognitive Strategy	1,2,3,4,5,6,8,17,21,22,24,25,26
2	Cognitive Strategy	7,9,11,12,13,14,18,20
3	Support Strategy	10,15,16,19,23,27,28
Total		28 items

1.4.2 Variable Y

The researcher will give 25 questions about reading comprehension. The researcher uses an objective test with multiple-choice type. Multiple choice type can be scored objectively and measure learning outcome directly.

Table 3.4.2 Blue Print of the Reading Comprehension test

no	Indicator	Number of Items	Number of Item
1	The Little Red Riding Hood (Narrative)	1. Finding Main Idea	5
		2. Finding Factual Information	4
		3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary	3
		4. Making Inference	1
		5. Identify Reference	2

2	A woman and the wolves (Narrative)	1. Finding Main Idea	10
		2. Finding Factual Information	7
		3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary	9
		4. Making Inference	6
		5. Identify Reference	8
3	A Bag (Descriptive)	1. Finding Main Idea	11
		2. Finding Factual Information	13
		3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary	14
		4. Making Inference	15
		5. Identify Reference	12
4	Peter (Descriptive)	1. Finding Main Idea	19
		2. Finding Factual Information	16
		3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary	20
		4. Making Inference	17
		5. Identify Reference	18
5	The Whales (Descriptive)	1. Finding Main Idea	21
		2. Finding Factual Information	25
		3. Finding the Meaning of Vocabulary	24
		4. Making Inference	22
		5. Identify Reference	23
Total			25 items

1.5 Data Collection Technique

In completing the data, the next step of this research is collecting the data. The function of data collecting is to determine the result of the research. In collecting data, the researcher give questionnaire to students. Questionnaire uses to find out the data about the students' reading strategy as variable (X). Then, researcher give a reading test to students. Test use to find out the data about the students' reading comprehension as variable (Y).

1.6 Data Analysis Technique

The data was analyzed by Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20. A t-table was applied to answer the research question about the students' reading comprehension and their reading strategy used. Then, the data had been converted to coefficient of correlation.

According to Feblyza, A & Afdal, Z (2015), coefficient of correlation is a number that is used as a base or instructions to find out how much the strength of the correlation between two or more variables.

Table 3.6 Interpretation of Correlation

No	Coefficient Value	Interpretation

1	0.00-0.20	There is a very low correlation between two variables
2	0.20-0.40	There is a low correlation between two variables
3	0.40-0.70	There is a medium correlation between two variables
4	0.70-0.90	There is a high correlation between two variables
5	0.90-1.00	There is a very high correlation between two variables

Feblyza, A & Afdal, Z (2015)

By the interpretation table above, the researcher could conclude if the result $(r) \leq 1.00$ it means there is a correlation between reading comprehension and reading strategy. On the other hand, if the result near from ≥ 1.00 there is no correlation between reading comprehension and reading strategy.

In this research, the researcher used Pearson Product Moment as formula to get the value of data. Product moment technique by Karl Pearson used to find out the correlation between two variable.

Formula :

$$r = \frac{n \sum xy - \sum x \sum y}{\sqrt{(n \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2)(n \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

r = correlation Coefficient

n = total number of cases

X = independent variable

Y = dependent variable

By using the formula, the researcher can get value of the correlation between reading comprehension and reading strategy. If the $-t_{table} \leq t_{hitung} \leq t_{table}$ it means that H_0 is rejected. If $t_{hitung} \geq t_{table}$, it means the H_a is accepted.